## MRS. KATHERINE'S LANTERN.

- (Written is a Ladys Albane)

  'Coming from a gloomy court,
  Place of Israelite resort,
  This old lamp two brought with me,
  Madam, on its panes you'll see
  The initials k and E.
- "An old landern brought to me! Usly, dingy, battered, black!" (Here a lady I suppose Turning up a pretty nose)— Pray, Sir, take the old thing back. Pre no taste for bricabree."
- Please to mark the letters twain"-
- (I'm supposed to speak again)—
  "Graven on the lantern pane.
  Can you tell me who was she,
  histors of the flowery wreath, And the anagram beneath-The mysterious K E ! " Full ahundred years are gone
- Since the little beacon shone From a Venice balcony: There, on Summer nights, it hung. There, on Summer inguis, it is And her lovers came and sung To their beautiful K.E.
- "Hush! in the canal below
  Don't you hear the plash of oars
  Underneath the lantern's glow,
  And a thrilling voice begins
  To the sound of mandolins!—
  Begins singing of amore
  And delire and delore—
  O the ravishing tenore!

  adv de you know the tune!
- O the ravishing tenore:

  'Lady, do you know the tune?
  Ah, we all of us have aummed it!
  I've an old guitar has thrummed it.
  Under many changing moon.
  Shall I try if! De RE MI.
  What is this! Ma foi, the fact is,
  That my hand is out of practice,
  And my poor old fiddle cracked is,
  And a man—let the truth out,—
  Who's had almost every tooth out,
  Cannot sing as once he sung. And a man—let the very tooth out, Cannot sing as once he sung, When he was young as you are young, When he was young and lutes were strung, And love-lamps in the casement hung."

## HUNGARY.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE HUNGARIAN QUES-TION-THE DEMANDS OF THE HUNGARIANS-

From Our Special Correspondent. The following is the present position of the Hungarian question:

After the fall of the Schmerling Cabinet, principally through the influence of that cunning, high Tory diplomatist, Count Maurice Esterhazy, the new Ministers, Count Belcredi and Mr. Majlath, suspended the Austrian centralizing Constitution, and called, on one side, the Hungarian Parliament together, on the other, seventeen Provincial Diets. The Hungarians are called upon to prepare a platform for the reconstruction of Hungary, which might serve for the basis of reconstruction likewise in the other half of the Empire, the other seventeen Diets being restricted to the dispatch of current routine business. The Hungarians, in their first address, however, declared that they insist upon the continuity of their rights. They required the nomination of a Hungarian Parliamentary Ministry, according to the laws of 1848, which alone could solve the pending question and bring about the much desired reconciliation; they asked likewise for the immediate reconstruction of the municipality upon the basis of the elective principle, manicipality upon the basis of the elective practice, the country being now administered by Government nominees; and thirdly, they insisted upon the recall of the extles, and the discharge of the political prisoners by a general annesty. In the mean time they appointed a committee of sixty-eight members to draw up the platform of reconstruction. That committee appointed again a sub-committee of fifteen for the same purpose, while it is well known that the whole business was defided to Deak, as the most eminent member and the most influential statesman in Hungary.

Hungary.

In March, Government replied in a negative way.

They acknowledged the justice of the Hungarian pretensions in theory, but refused to appoint ministers,
to reëstablish the county meetings and elections, or

to recall the exiles.

The Hungarians reiterated their demands just before the war, and a few days before the battle of Custozza, the sub-committee of fifteen presented the platform for reconstruction to the great committee of xty-eight.
The platform is somewhat clumsy; but it is at any

The platform is somewhat clumsy; but it is at any rate the only one which can be carried. It is proposed that Hungary and Transylvania, and likewise Croatia, if she is willing to accept such a proposition, should together have a separate Cabinet, independent of the Cabinet for the other provinces, viz: a President of the Emperor: then Ministers of the Hungarian Finances, of Public Instruction, of Commerce and Agriculture, of Justice, of Public Works, and a Secretary at War. A similar Cabinet might be appointed for the other half of the empire, each of the two responsible to their respective Parliaments. Above these two Cabinets, however, an Imperial Cabinet would be appointed, consisting of a Minister for Foreign Affairs, a Minister for the Imperial Finances, and a Minister of War, the imperial Foreign Affairs, a Minister for the Imperial Finances, and a Minister of War, the imperial finances, foreign affairs and the army being acknowledged as affairs common to both the great parts of the empire. Those Imperial Ministers, too, would be responsible to a central committee of the two Parliaments, which would have to regulate and to control the Imperial budget, questions of army organization, of the debts and of the tariff, and to give direction to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. That committee, however, would for all the debates meet separately, the Hungarian in one hall, the Austrian in another, not to unite but for one hall, the Austrian in another, not to unite but for joint ballot.

On the day following the battle of Custozza, the

joint ballot.

On the day following the battle of Custozza, the Hangarian Parliament was adjourned, and called together on the 19th-of Nov. Government again sent a message, more satisfactory than that of March; but still no Cabinet was appointed. The Emperor acknowledged that the platform of the sub-committee might serve as a basis for reconstruction, but insisted upon an explicit recognition that the questions of the debt, of the army, of the indirect taxes, and of all kinds of excise and Government monopolies were exclusively common affairs, and he refused, before such a declaration should be made, to appoint a Hungarian Cabinet.

Count Maurice Esterhazy having resigned after the defeat of Koniggratz, the messages thereafter became more satisfactory than at first. Still, the Emperor's plan does not answer. Deak and his party refused to alter the platform, unless a Cabinet were appointed to conduct the public business; but they were willing to consider the platform of the fifteen in the committee of the sixty-eight. Tisza and Ghiczy, on the other hand, wanted to break up the negotiations, and to declare that unless the Ministry were nominated Parliament should suspend any further proceedings, and not transact any business. After an animated five days' debate the ballot decided for Deak and his followers they had 22a farry were nominated Parsament should suspend any further proceedings, and not transact any busi-ness. After an animated five days' debate the ballot decided for Deak and his followers; they had 226 votes against 107 of the Opposition, thus establishing the fact that the Cabinet could reckon upon a major-

the fact that the Cabinet could reckon upon a majority of two-thirds.

Upon this, an address was drawn up-by Deak, moderate and statesmanlike in its form, but sufficiently stern in substance, and which, in fact, is the ultimatum of the Hungarians. It insists strongly upon the continuity of the rights of the country, and reiterates all the demands of the former two addresses. Government cannot adjourn the question anydonger, and must now give a decisive answer, either accepting the reconciliation upon the terms of the Hungarians, or returning to an exceptional government—military rule, and courts-martial. Nobody knows as yet what may turn up at Court, and what answer may be expected. At any rate, a final decision must be taken.

Deak gives, privately, the following commentary to this policy:

Cision must be taken.

Deak gives, privately, the following commentary to this policy:

"We might have said to Austria, you have violated the pragmatic sanction (which is the fundamental law establishing the union between Austria and Hungary), and we have violated it—let us divorce. But in such a case Hungary would have to ally herself with Roumania, Servia, and the Oriental races in Turkey, each of which is unable to give force. On the contrary, they require force from Hungary for their own safety. Thus the old alliance with Austria proves, even in an extreme case, more favorable than any new-tangled once beside, it is an historical one, and the hegemony of the Hungarian race rests upon the same basis. Thus we must make up our minds to remain in communion with Austria. The great difficulty, however, was that Austria protended to rule Hungary by the right of conquest, and refused to acknowledge any rights of Hungary. The first object of Hungarian policy was, therefore, to prove te Austria and to the world that we have still constitutional rights, founded upon the pragmatic sanction, which is likewise the fundamental law of succession for the reigning house. That object was carried by the debutes and addresses of 1801, and ever since we have ceased to hear of the right of conquest. But Furope believes that the existence of the Austrian monarchy is a European necessity, and if the rights of Hungary should be found to be in opposition to the integrity of the Austrian Empire, all Europe would vote them a nuisance, to be removed in the Interest of Europe. The next step was, therefore, to prove that the rights of Hungary do not interfere with the existence and government of the Austrian Empire. That is the philosophy of the platform; now the last step remains to be made, viz.: how to carry that platform.

WAITERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.-The Association named above, which was organized for the purpose of relieving the sick and furnishing necessary fur the burial of the dead among the members of the Asso-ciation, has, during the past three years, expended \$6,500 for these eldects. The annual ball will be held at Irving Hall on the evening of Feb. 5, to raise funds for the en-suing year. The officers tender the thanks of the Asso-ciation to the landlords of several of our leading liotels for their liberality toward the waiters.

NEW CALENDAR.-A new Hebrew Calendar, for the next 32 years, with divisions of each year in its seasons, months, festivals, and holidays of the Mosaic dispensation, has been prepared and published by Mr. Isaac Goldstein. It is comprised in a single page, and forms a convenient cable of reference for congregations and individuals. CURIOSITIES OF THE LAST CENSUS.

POPULATION OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT. The Commissioners of Police gave us elaborate criminal statistics in their last Report, and would, we dare say, have told us the population of the territory over which they hold away, had the Secretary of State then been able to give them the figures. THE TRIBUNE, having attentive correspondents at Albany, is enabled to supply the omission in advance of its cotemporaries. The Metropolitan District embraces the entire Counties of New-Yerk, Kings, Westchester and Richmond, and the towns of Finshing, Hempstend, Jamaica, Newtown, North and its total population is 1,224,879, distributed as follows: In New-York County, 726,386; in Kings County, 311,000; In New York County, 726,386; in Kings County, 31,000, in Westchester County, 101,197; in Richmond County, 28,209; in the six towns of Queens County, 57,997. Concerning their sex, condition in life, and nativity, we gather the facts embedded in the following table:

Counties. White White Single Married Natives. 16 (1974) 16 (1974) 17 (1974) 18 (1974)

Totals.	White Malea	Pem.	Stugle.	Mar'd.	Native	Por'gn born.
726,386	344,165	382,169	413,118	262,216	407,556	313,201
295,378 2,788 1,904 1,637 5,009	109,416 1,251 943 765 2,428	159,773 1,340 833 896 3,500	172,452 1,717 1,162 944 2,823	109,006 935 691 596 2,025	1,873 1,873 1,535 1,178 2,974	107,851 901 369 447 2,007
3.665 8.205 6.615 8.463 1.390 1.390 1.390 1.390 1.393 2.201 1.393 6.201 1.393 6.201 1.393 6.201 1.393 6.201 1.393 6.201 1.393 6.201 1.393 6.201 1.393 6.201 1.393 1.393 6.201 6.201 6.	1,627 4,695 2,734 3,645 621 6,645 2,128 871 1,75 1,015 735 3,034 495 2,168 2,48 890 3,514 997 6,074	1,731 4,639 2,823 4,418 829 606 5,965 2,184 948 2,968 1,060	1,935 5,539 2,338 4,973 688 688 1,094 2,548 1,094 2,316 1,252 649 7,000 2,753 3,539 4,506 1,302 4,506 1,302 7,774	1,069 2,096 2,026 3,072 695 513 4,474 1,600 T00 1,455 828 851 2,072 330 519 1,000 1,71 672 1,322 4,473 4,475	3,120 7,003 3,674 6,030 1,441 1,554 1,554 1,552 2,861 2,955 1,347 4,610 1,233 4,738 4,738 4,738 4,738 1,622 7,841	320 1,547 1,929 2,410 200 97 379 4,270 8173 171 1,161 134 1,763 257 41 1,160 154
7,683 6,696 5,201 4,407 4,662 10,813 11,764 6,777 13,881	3,711 3,166 2,511 2,014 1,647 4,867 5,660 3,171 2,276	3,884 3,496 2,600 2,347 1,987 5,331 5,787 3,233 2,334 6,909	4,610 3,948 3,118 2,671 2,303 6,452 6,755 3,960	2,490 2,540 1,942 1,549 1,543 3,874 4,486 2,512 5,046 2,000	4,678 3,972 4,428 2,496 3,439 7,266 10,479 5,296 8,264 4,492	3,023 2,855 773
	726,366 296,378 2 788 1 646 1 667 5 69 200 3 660 8 460 1 600 1 1 679 1 1 879 2 1 1 880 1 1 600 2 1 1 879 2 1 1 880 2	Totals. Males.  726,305 344,165 238,379 129,416 2,788 1,237 1,041 2,021 2,041 2,021 2,041 2,021 2,041 2,021 2,041 2,021 2,041 2,021 2,041 2,021 2,041 2,021 2,041 2,021 2,041 2,021 2,041 2,021 2,031	Totals. Males. Pens.  720,306 344,165 382,189 298,378 129,416 382,189 298,378 129,416 139,772 2,188 1,251 1,351 1,360 2,094 1,552 1,751 2,094 1,552 1,751 2,095 1,552 1,731 2,095 1,552 1,731 2,095 1,552 1,731 2,095 1,552 1,731 2,095 1,552 1,731 2,095 1,552 1,731 2,095 1,552 1,731 2,095 1,552 1,731 2,095 1,552 1,731 2,095 1,552 1,731 2,095 1,552 1,752 2,188 1,015 1,054 2,198 1,015 1,015 2,198 1,015 1,015 2,	Totals. Males. Pen. Stogle.  726,306 344,165 382,189 413,118 298,378 129,416 139,772 172,482 1,007 1,0	Totals.         Males.         Fem.         Stagle.         Mar'd.           726,306         344,165         382,189         413,118         262,276           298,378         129,416         139,772         130,118         262,276           2,788         1,251         1,30         1,717         935           1,644         942         833         1,162         601           1,647         2,428         2,500         2,822         2,025           2,394         1,562         1,731         2,019         1,189           3,645         1,627         1,731         2,019         1,189           3,645         1,667         1,731         1,935         1,935           5,615         2,734         2,822         3,339         2,665           6,635         6,635         6,605         6,605         6,605           1,634         829         6,635         6,605         6,605           1,635         829         6,635         6,605         6,605           1,636         829         829         6,635           1,637         2,198         2,606         6,202           1,639         6,645         5,605	Totals.         Males.         Fem.         Stagle.         Mar'd.         Native           726,366         344,165         382,189         413,118         262,276         407,566           298,378         129,416         139,773         130,718         120,206         187,589           1,684         942         833         1,162         601         1,535           1,684         942         833         1,162         601         1,535           3,094         1,562         1,723         2,619         1,189         2,994           3,094         1,667         1,731         1,205         1,309         2,109           3,685         1,627         1,731         1,203         1,309         2,109           3,685         1,627         1,731         1,203         1,309         2,109           3,686         1,627         1,731         1,203         1,309         2,109           1,396         645         6605         6605         6609         3,672         6,009           1,393         662         660         660         661         5,005         6,749         4,431         1,401           4,893         2,198

1,224,979 367,104 634,021 704,035 447,959 741,411 475,749 Total colored in all the above about 20,000, included in the foregoing

A glance at the map of our city and at the figures showing its population by Wards may not be uninteresting. The inhabitants of the Wards respectively mumber: In the First, 9.852; Second, 1,194; Third, 3.397; Pourth, 17,352; Fifth, 18,265; Sixth, 19,754; Seventh, 35,962; Eighth, 30,098; Ninth, 83,504; Touth, 31,337; Eleventh, 83,963; Twelfth, 28,259; Thirteenth, 26,383; Fourteenth, 21,382; Fifteenth, 25,572; Sixteenth, 41,972; Seventeenth, 70,563; Eighteenth, 47,613; Nineteenth, 30,945; Twentieth, 61,884; Twenty-first, 38,693; and in the Twenty-second, 47,361. The Eleventh is a Ward of considerable area; but if should be observed that its riparian border is covered by warchouses and manufactories, and only that part which is bounded by Avennes B and D and Riyington and West Fourteenthsts, is inhabited, and within this limited area dwell 28,933 of our fellow-beloga. If the figures which we find in our library statistics of the population of European cities do not crr, our Eleventh-Ward-filled as it is with unsavory tenement houses—is more densely populated than any other eighty acres on the face of the globe. Our Tenth Ward, with area but little less than that of the Eleventh, ranks next in density of population; the Sixth being next; and the Fourth, Thirteenth, and Elghin next—each having a denser population to the acre than any part of any of the crowded cities of Europe. Curiously enough, the Seventeenth Ward; the Pandemonium of tenement-housedom, is found, on measurement, to fail behind the Wards above named in density of population.

The city has not grown so rapidly as everybody had supposed. The hundreds of buildings which have been creeted far up-town have merely given shelter to the families whom the advancing strides of commerce have driven from their old dwellings in the southernmost Wards. A comparison of the population in 1850 will show whither the majority of our population have gone.

### NEW-JERSEY NEWS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE -Message of the Governor.-The New-Jersey Legislature assembled at the State-House in Trenton at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, both Houses effecting an organiza-tion without delay. The Senate was organized as fol-lows: President, Benjamin Buckly of Passaic; Secretary, Enoch R. Borden of Mercer; Assistant Secretary, E. L. Dobbins of Essex; Engrossing Cierk, James Moore of Gloucester; Sergeant-at-Arms, Samuel H. Cavalier of Atlantic; Keeper Ladies' Gallery, Townsend Cox of Bur-lington.

ngton.

The House of Assembly was organized as follows:
beaker, G. W. N. Custis of Camden; Clerk, Ger. Edward
crdine of Hudson; Assistant Clerk, Lieut. L. M. Reeves
Burlington; Engrossing Clerk, J. Madison Drake of

NEWARK BOARD OF EDUCATION.-The new Board of Education will be organized at their hall, over the Centre Market, this (Wednesday) evening, with the following Market, this (Wednesday) evening, with the following members: Daniel Dodd, John H. Hase, Samuel A. Farrand, Abraham Coles, E. H. Bunting, Jabez Elterson, Matthew Murphy, Prederick Mecker, Charles L. Jones, Ellhu Earl, Edward Battell, Anthony Brill, Jacob Bundele, Wm. A. Whitehead, Fred. W. Ricord, Orson Wilson, Caleb S. Titsworth, Alex. T. Compton, James L. Gurney, Wm. Bellamy, Wm. H. Agnew, Charles Campbell, Benjanin L. Dodd, John Chandler, M. B. Clinchard, C. A. Gressens, Georgian, Republicans in taller. Demograph to trans-Grossman. (Republicans in italics; Democrats in roman.)
The term of the present President, Mr. Wm. K. McDonald,
having expired, a new President will be chosen.

NEW CITY GOVERNMENT OF NEWARK.-The second Puesday after the first Monday of January being the day designated by the City Charter for the organization of the newly elected City Government, the old Council and the members elect of the new one, met at the City Hall hast evening for that purpose. After the minutes of the last meetlog had been read and approved, a resolution was manimonely adopted, returning the thanks of the Council to Mr. Charles 8. Machaet, the retiring President, for the prompt, efficient and courteous manner in which he had discharged the duties of his position. In response to this resolution, the President briefly addressed the Council, and then declared the Common Council of 1866 adjourned sine die, the members elect of the new Council having previously been sworn in.

Immediately after the adjournment of the old Board the roll of the new one was called as follows: Charles Joy, Alexander Grant, Samuel Alveater, W. C. Huntington, Francis Mackin, William Stainsby, Thouby W. Lord, William Stootham, Benjamin Smith, Joseph Lelarge, Theodore Horn, James M. Patterson, Andrew Atha, John Dwyer, Frank Quin, Alexander Eagles, Spencer Scott, Daniel W. James Govellander, Charles John Williams, James Rowe, James O'Nell, George Lorenz, James H. Tiehenor, Daniel Lauck, James Aschenbach. Republicaus in italic; Democrate in Roman.

Alderman Daniel Baker of the Ninth Ward was then elected President, an honor which he acknowledged in a designated by the City Charter for the organization of the

brief address. Col. William Ward, late Assistant Clerk, was elected Clerk. Mayor Peddie then read to the Council his annual message, and the Board adjourned to the Park House, where a sumptuous banquet was prepared, to which they and their invited guests did ample justice.

SALE OF AN OIL FACTORY.-The Lorillard Oil Factory at Perth Amboy, consisting of 24 acres of land, a dock 46 feet long and a brick building, was yesterday sold at auction by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., for \$24,00%.

#### THE EXCISE LAW.

SYNOPSIS OF THE ACT-WHAT THE BOARD OF EXCISE HAVE TO DO-PINES AND PENALTIES, OR BOTH-THE PRO VISIONS MADE FOR QUIET SUNDAYS-MEETING OF THE BOARD TO BE HELD TO-MORROW.

Now that the Excise Law passed by the Legislature on the 14th of April last is about to be enforced, a synopais of it cannot fail to be of some interest to our readers and to the public generally. The law is entitled "An Act

and to the public generally. The law is entitled "An Act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors within the Metropolitan Police District (exclusive of Westchester County) of the State of New-York."

The Board of Excise, under the law, is composed of the Commissioners of the Hoard of Health, who are to receive no compensation for services as such Board of Excise. No person within the District shall publicly keep, or sell, give away, for dispose of, any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, in quantities less than five gallons at a time, unless under a license granted by the Board. Licenses may be granted to any person of good moral character fer one year for the sale of spirituous liquors in quantities less than five gallons at a time, or payment of a license fee not less than \$0 nor more than \$250. Every certificate of license shall be kept posted by the person to whom it is granted in a conspicuous position in the room or place where liquors are sold, and shall be exhibited at all times by him on demand to any sheriff, constable or police officer, and any omission so to display the certificate shall be presumptive evidence that the person selling liquors has received no license and is acting in violation of the law. Applications for licenses must be in writing, signed by the same of the applicant, and specifying the place where the applicant intends to carry on business.

writing, signed by
fring the place where the applicant intends to carry on
business.

Persons not licensed may keep, and in quantities not
less than five gallons at a time, sell and dispose of strong
and spirituous liquors, wines, ale and beer, provided that
no part thereof shall be drunk or used in the building, or
in any building, yard, garden or inclosure communicating
with, or in any public street or place contiguous to the
building in which the same shall be kept, sold or disposed
of. No license shall authorize any person to publicly
keep, sell, give away or dispose of any strong or spirituous liquors on Sunday, or on any day upon which a general or special election or town meeting shall be held
within one quarter of a mile from the place where the
same shall be held.

No person shall in any way dispose of any spirituous
liquors to any apprentice or person under is years of ago,
without the consent of his master or father, mother or
guardian. Liquors shall not be sold to an habitual drunkard, nor to any person under the influence of intoxicating drinks. No person licensed shall, against the request
of any wife, busband, parent or child, sell, give or dispose
of any liquors to the husband of any such wife, wife of
any such husband, parent or any such child, or child of
any such husband, parent of any such child, or child of
any such husband, parent of such child, or child of
any such husband, parent of such child, or child of
any such husband, parent of such child, or child of
any such husband, parent of such child, or child of
any such husband, parent of such child, or child of
any such husband, parent of such child, or child of
any such husband, parent of such child, or child of
any such husband, parent of such child, or child of
any such husband, parent of such child, or child of
any such husband, parent of such child, or child of

such parent. setion 14, which by the liquor dealers is considered

on any such husband, parent of any such child, or child of any such parent.

Section 14, which by the liquor dealers is considered odious and extra-legislative, is as follows:

"All persons licensed as herein provided shall keep the places at which they are so licensed to keep, seligive and dispose of strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale and beer, orderly and quiet, and between the hours of twelet o'clock at night and sunrise, and on Sundays, completely and effectually closed. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent hotels from receiving and otherwise entertaining the travelling public upon Sundays, subject to the restrictions contained in this section."

For every violation of any of the provisions of the law, the person convicted of such shall be published with a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, or with imprisonment for not less than ten nor more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. In addition thereto the guilty party shall be liable to a penalty of \$0 for cach offense, recoverable in a civil action in the name of the Board of Excise, on complaint made to the Board, one-half of the penalty to be raid to the complainant of not a policeman.) No person who shall trust any person for liquors in quantities less than fire gallons, to be drunk on the premises where the same may be sold, or in any bailding, yard, garden, or inclosure communicating therewith, or in any public street or place contiguous to the premises, can recover or compet payment therefor.

Any conviction for violation by a person licensed by the law shall forfeit and annul such license. Every sherrif, constable, policeman and officer of police shall competite be observence of the law, and prevent the violation of its provisions, by summarily closing, if necessary, any phaces where violations of the kind may occur.

Persons violating the law shall be arrested, and it shall be the duty of every magistrate to entertain complaints for all violations of the kind may occur.

Persons violating the law

fenders under the law, to instruct and charge grand juries, to inquire into all such offenses and to indict all

offenders.

Any person who shall sell liquor to any of the indict all offenders.

Any person who shall sell liquor to any of the indict all alls to whom under the law it is declared unlawful to sell, shall be liable for all damages which may be sustained by such sale. He may be sued by the Board of Health, or by the person injured, and the sums recovered shall be for the benefit of that person.

Licensed persons shall prevent, and shall give immediate notice to the officers of the law of every disturbance or breach of the peace on their places of business, and shall cause all persons creating such disturbance to be removed therefrom, and the places to be kept closed until order is restored.

MARTING OF THE BOARD, 70.

moved therefrom, and the places to be kept closed until order is restored.

MEETING OF THE BOARD TO-MORROW.

A meeting of the Board of Excise will be held to-morrow, when busities of an important character, it is understood, will be transacted. Further applications for license will be received, and the work of regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in the city will be commenced in earnest. Yesterday the rooms of the Board were througed with persons desiring information in regard to the law. Quite a large number of applicants for licenses were present, and these were directed to call upon the Police Captains of the precincts in which they resided, to secure, if possible, a certificate of good moral character from them, and other evidence deemed necessary to secure a keense. Every person who may be arrested on Sunday next for violating the act, will be punished to the "ull extent of the law, the Board being determined to see to it that there shall be a rigorous enforcement of its every section. It is hoped that no arrests will be found necessary; but should there be, the violators will be promptly tried and fined, and have their licenses taken from them.

## BRIGHAM YOUNG.

THE CENSUS OF THIS WIVES-HIS FIRST, LAST AND SEVERAL INTERMEDIATES.

Mary Angell Young is the first living and legal wife of the prophet. She is a native of New York, and is a fine-looking, intelligent woman. She is large, portly and dignified. Her hair is well sprinkled with the frosts of age, her clear hazel eyes and inelancholy countenance indicate a soul where sorrow reigns supreme. She has been much attached to her husband, and his infidelity has made deep inroads upon her mind. Her deep-scated melancholy often produces flights of insanity, which increase with her declining years.

Lucy Decker Seely is the first wife in "plurality," or the second "woman."

Lacy Decker Seely is the first wife in "plurality," of the second "woman."

Lacy Decker was married to Isaac Seely, and had two children. She afterward became a Mormon, and went to Nauvoo to reside. Her husband, Seely, was somewhat dissipated, but treated her well. She, however, saw Brother Brigham, and loved him. He visited her, told her that Seely could never give her an "exaltation" in the eternal world; that he, being "high in the priest-hood," could make her a queen in the first resurrection. She yielded to these inducements and the promptings of her inclinations, left her husband, and was "sealed" to Brigham Young.

Brigham Young.

Lucy Decker has brown hair, dark eyes, small features, a fair skih and short of stature, but quite embonyoint. She would strongly remind you of a New-England wife, "lat, fair and forly." In common with nearly all the innates of the harem, she is of very ordinary intellect and limited education.

education.

Clara Decker, sister of Lucy Decker, is a short, thick-set person, very much like Lucy in appearance. She is much more intelligent and agreeable than her sister, and in every way her superior.

She is also quite a favorite with the Prophet; has three

or four children, and is much attached to her "husband." Harriet Cook was early in plurelity, having been sealed to Brigham at "Winter Quarters," on the Missouri River, while the Mormons were on the way to Utah. This was five years before polygamy was publicly proclaimed in Utah as a divine institution. Harriet is very tall, has light

Inve years before polygamy was publicly proclaimed in that, blue eyes, a fair complexion and sharp nose. She is rather slender, but has much power of endurance and a look of determination. [Mrs. Waite's" Mormon Prophet."

Young's Lasr Wife.

Dr. Adonis, after various wanderings, has turned up in Utah. In a letter from the promised land he writes, under date of Nov. 22, as follows about Erigham Young's last wife: "I saw the President's last wife at the tabernacie on Sunday last. The lady's name before marriage was Maria Folsom. Her former residence was at Council Eluffs, Jowa. She is an imperious-looking young beauty, of the Grecian rather than the Roman order, and is very imperious and jealous. Like all passionate and jealous women, she is noble hearted. Miss Folsom is Brighian's last wife and pet. Two of the President's daughters play at the theater, and are great favorites with the Gentile portion of the community. One is married, Mrs. Clawson; and the other, Miss Jane, is single, but is being waited on by a distinguished editor."

[Milwaukie Wisconsin.

wood, President of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, addressed to President Acton of the Board of Police Con missioners, a letter eulogizing Capt. Steers of the Twentyseventh Precinct for his conduct at fires occurring in his seventh Precinct for his conduct at fires occurring in his Precinct. By the skillful disposition of the force under his command Capt. Steers has been enabled to materially assist the firemen in the discharge of their duties. Capt. Steers is one of the oldest and most efficient captains in the force. His Precinct comprises that portion of the city going west of Broadway and extending from the Battery to Vesey-st. The letter has been read to the remaining captains, as an evidence that the well-directed efforts of the Police are appreciated by business men.

RECEIPTS OF PRCODUE. JAN. 8.—6,640 bbls. Flour, 569 bbls. Whisky, 529 sacks Oficake, 2,900 bush. Oats, 700 bush. Malt, 2,600 bush. Bar-léy, 186 bush. Seeds, 4 pkgs. Ashes, 123 pkgs. Beef, 2,547 bbls. Pork, 896 pkgs. Cut. Meats, 871 pkgs. Lard, 160 kvgs. Lard, 4,281 Dressed Hogs, 18,985 Live Hegs, 3,207 bbls. Petroleum, 1,757 pkgs. Butter, 1,549 pkgs. Cheese.

## THE MONEY MARKET.

### Company | Co

2 35 Yellow Jacket G ... 60
4 00 Canada Copper ... 60 80
30 00 Charter Oak Cop ... 110
2 50 Davidson Copper ... 64
1 15 Evergreen B Cop ... 12 00
3 00 Hilton Copper ... 35 00
5 00 Indiana Copper ... 4 00
4 5 Mendota Copper ... 4 00
4 5 Mendota Copper ... 35 0
2 40 Long Island Feat 4 15
40 Walkill Lead ... 1 38 1 40
1 90 Express Company Stocks ... 20 Adams ... 68 0 70 06
17 00 American ... 75 00 80 00
17 00 American ... 75 00 80 00
5 75 United States ... 68 07 70 75
11 Wells, Fargo & Co.72 00 74 00
3 25 Manufacturing Stocks ... 42 Russil File ... 3 50 7 06
6 Bayon de Terre ... 10 25
8ALES ... After Call ... American Flag Corydon. 5 70 Downieville Gold 11 Echla G Min of C. . . . .

Mining Stocks.	After Call. American Flag
American Flag	1.000
500 2 35	People's Gol & Stl. 200 2 30
\$60biso: 2 40	100 2 70 Henton
200 63 2 30	200
1.000 boo. 2 40	300 b3. 2 75 Con Gregory Gold
700	300
1/81 9.35	100
Benton	Quartz Hill 100
200 1 15	100 83. 4 70 After Call.
towcobel Silver	R Mountain Gold   100
300 1 60	100 2 35 Corydon
Search Greenery Gol	100
100	100 2 25 800 0 10
100	Smith & Parmelee Gupin Gold
Sorveton	100 810. 8 10 000 3 00
100 5 50	100b30. 8 25 Gold Hill
100 5 55	100
700 5 60	200 8 10 Hope Gold
1,000 5 65	Perry & People's 100 1 00
600 5 70	6,000. 5 La Crosse Gold Grass Valley 100. 83 1 70
200	Grass Valley 100
DAME ELECT OF SHE	Indiana and a series and a seri
After Call.	Superior Copper   200bl0. 1 75
500 5 70	200 4 50 Liberty
Fold Hill	Rockland Copper 1,000
200 4 00	100blo. 9 50 Rock Mount Gold
100 bll. 4 00	Fetroteum Mocks.   200 2 20
400	Forest County 200 2 25
a Crosse Gold	5,000 2 Smith & Parmelee
200b3. 1 75	Second Call.   100 8 05
500 1 70	Excelsior 200 8 00
200h15. 1 80	100 15 Tudor Lead
Aberty Gold	500 2 75
8.000 19	

1,000...... 13 TUESDAY, Jan. 8-P. M. Gold continues unsettled under the attempts at Washington to impeach the President. Few sensible people in Wall-st believe the movement will result in anything beyond a temporary disturbance in the price of gold and a disarrangement of financial affairs. The closing price is 1342, and the extremes of

the day 1334@1344. Gold-bearing Governments are strong and in good demand from investing parties. The Railway Share market opened strong upon the street, but grew weaker as the day advanced. At the regular Board lower prices were accepted, and there was a general desire to sell by parties who were loaded with stocks to be sold upon the January advance. With the present earnings of roads, parties buying for a rise lead a forlorn hope. Unless a change is shown in earnings, some roads, of which the stock now sells quite high, will go to protest on their bonds in 1867. After the call the market continued dull and heavy, with but small transactions. After the Second Board prices improved a fraction, and the market closed steady at quotations: New-York Central, 1111@1111; Erie, 671 @ 671; Hudson, 130@131; Reading, 1051@ 1051; Michigan Southern, 82@891; North-Western, 46@461; North-Western Preferred, 821 283; Rock Island, 1032 @104; Fort Wayne, 1031@104; Cumberland, 92@94.

Money is 7 per cent on call, and lenders are not disposed to accept anything less upon the best collaterals. There is a disposition on the part of Congress to take from the National Banks several sources of income, and until Congress adjourns there may be expected very prudent management. The proposition o take from banks the power to issue circulation by substituting legal tenders for the existing \$300,000,000 of bank notes is one which will steadily grow in fav

with the people, giving as it does a superior cuarency, while reducing the national taxes eighteen millions in gold per annum. In commercial paper no change. Best names pass at 7@8 per cent. Foreign exchange is active. Bills at 60 days on

London are quoted at 1087@100 for commercial, 1091 @109} for bankers'; do., at short sight, 110@1101; Paris, at 60 days, 5,171@5.15; Paris, at short sight, 5.15@5.124; Antwerp, 5.181@5.161; Swiss, 5.171@5.15; Hamburg, 361@364; Amsterdam, 411@414; Frankfort, 411@411; Bremen, 781@791; Prussian thalers, 721@

The Merchants' Union Express Co. under its new arrangement is rapidly extending its Eastern busis ness. Three cars are now fully employed by the 8 p. m. train, which is in charge of two special agents, delivering at all way points. The Company has made arrangements to run on the Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill road on Thursday next.

The Western Union road earned the last week in December: 1866 . . . \$19,629 | 1865 . . . . \$12,885 | Increase . . . . \$6,734

The Chicago Tribune says that during the last year the total receipts of all grain show an aggregate of 67,771,750 bushels, against 53,622,823 bushels received in 1865, an increase of 14,148,927 bushels, or a little over 26 per cent. Flour shows an increase of 670,639 barrels-nearly 57 per cent. The receipts of wheat are 2,495,373 bushels greater than in 1865. As compared with 1865, the movement in corn shows an increase

of 8,909,393 bushels, or over 33 per cent. Oats show a falling off of 289,379 bushels, or not quite 3 per cent. The increase in the receipts of rye is nearly 70 per cent. Barley shows a falling off of about 90,000 bushels as compared with 1865.

The gross earnings of the Milwankee and St. Paul Railway Company, on 275 miles of road, are as fol-

1865.....\$2,535,000 | 1866.....\$2,544,000 | Tric......9,000 The gross earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie

du Chien road were: 1865....\$1,985,560 | 1866....\$2,012,700 | Inc.....\$27,200

The gross earnings of the McGregor Western road for nine months, were: 1865.....\$213,339 | 1866.....\$263,755 | Inc.....\$50,415

In Freights, the offerings of Grain have been larger, and the rates are higher. In heavy goods there is little change to note, with a fair business passing. In charters, a moderate business has been done, at irregular rates. The engagements to Liverpool to-day were 200 bales Cotton at 5-16d., and, per steamer, 15,000 bush. Corn at 5d.

The total amount' of exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New-York to foreign ports for the week ending January 8, 1867, is \$3,716,624.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, 29,005,639 70-for Customs, \$398,000; Payments, \$10,143,858 28; Balance, \$102,217,810 45-Gold Notes, \$328,000.

The Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., yesterday declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent, payable on and after the 10th inst.

# [Carefully reported for THE TRIBUNE.]

[Carefully reported for Tax Transum.]

TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867.

Since the date of our last weekly review a better feeling has characterized our markets generally, the great falling off in the receipts of Flour and Grain, and more favorable advices from Europe have given a decided impulse to the trade, and advices from Washington in relation to the financial policy of the Administration are conservative and reassuring, and there is more cheerfulness and activity noticeable in all branches of business. Provisions have declined, but with more confidence in higher prices in the future. Cotton, early in the week, advanced under an active expert and speculative demand, and very favorable news from Europe, closing, however, dul and some what depressed under less favorable cable news. Petroleum has been moderately active without change in prices. Hops are in reduced supply, the stock being mach below that of last year. Building materials are generally firm and a fair business was done. Metals have ruled quite firm; advices from London being favorable for holders the market has been excited; prices advanced and closed with a good inquiry and an upward tendency. We notice rather more tone in the Sugar Market, but for Molasses and Rice there has been but little doing; prices at the closes are nominal.

ASHES are without change, the demand for Pots is fair at \$2 2328; 50 for old and new inspection.

BEESWAX is a trifle lower; we note sales of 1,500 fb at 36238c. for Yellow.

BEICKS are firm, with a fair business at \$14.50 & \$150.00 fb.

ASHES are without change, the demand for Pots is fair at \$2.25.25 to for old and new inspection.

BEESWAX is a trifle lower, we note sales of 1,500 fb at 36.55 to for Yellow.

BEIGKS are firm, with a fair business at \$14.50.2815 for common Hard, \$15.26 20 for Croton, and \$75 for Philadelphia Front.

COFFEE—The stock of Rio Coffee is quite beavy, but as a general thing heiders remain quite steady in their views. It is argued, and not without reason, that the supply in the interior is greatly reduced, and that from country dealers we must soon have considerable more inquiry, which will have a tendency to reduce the quantity in the hands of our city trade, who in turn must restock themselves from importers. The transactions in Rio reported to-day embrace an invoice of 500 bags, ex Volkyrien, and the cargo of the Aglis, 4,213 bags, on private terms; another cargo of 3,800 bags is also rumored sold, but we were unable to verify it. Mesers William Scott & Sons make the stock of Rio in the country as follows: New-Orleans, 14,000 bags; Baltimore, 15,000 bags; Mobile, 3,000 bags; Savamah, 3,000 bags, and New-York, 75,748 bags—Total, 115,748 bags. We quote Rio as follows: Prime, 18c; Good, 17,2174c; Fair, 16.2615c; Ordinary, 15 2154c; and Fair to Good cargoes, in bond, 10; 2112c, all gold. West India Coffees are on dull and rather heavy: we quote at 25 2204c, for Java, 19.20c, for Ceylor, 174,2186c, lor Maracalbo, and 17.218c, for Laguayra, all gold.

COTTON—The demand has been moderate to-day, and prices are somewhat easier, though at the concession there is not much offering; helders, as a general thing, appear pretty firm, and when a proposal to ascept any material reduction is made, their orders are to roll up samples and await more favorable bids. The transactions to-day foot up 1,625 bales, the market closing at 35.2635c for Maracalbo, and 17.265 males, the market closing at 35.2635c for Maracalbo, and the stock has not diminished very rapidly, and is large for the season. Sales from yard at 45.06285 50 per tun. Ea

CEMENT-Rosendale is firm, with a fair demand at \$2,

DRUGS AND DYES.—The business in most articles

orices are a trifle firmer. We quote:	IL CAL	CHANGE A
rices are a trifle firmer. We quote:		
Alum. P fb	371	40.
Alum V Donaton A to the	243	36.
Arsenic, Powdered, P B		Office
Balsam, Copaiba, F B	70 %	-
Bi-Carb, Soda, Newcastle, ₽ B	- 0	
Caustic Soda, P lb (gold)	610	750
Cream Tartar, Prime	27173	28åc
Epsom Salts, # D	- 3	450
Gum Arabic, Picked, P B	70 @	800.
Gum Arabic, Sorts, P B	42 20	
	- 93	
Jalap, # 10		
Manna, Large Flake, ₽ B	- 0	52 00
Oil Lemon, P to (gold)\$2	95 @	83 25
Sal Soda, Newcastle, & B	2400	210.
Seneca Root, P B	- 10	4240
Dender Rout A m	18 0	
Senna, P B		
Boda Ash, ₱ ₺ (gold)		Sc.
Sugar Lead, * to (gold)	30 3	35c.
Vitriol Blue, P B	12 2	131c
DYEWOODS-The business in both Fu	stic i	ind I
and the state of book to make an about the	may Think	C. Property B.

wood has been limited, but in prices there has been no 

60 lbs. FISH-The supply of Dry Cod is large and with a very ull market, prices prices have a downward tendency, n Mackeral we have no particular change to note, the usiness being entirely of a retail character. Herrings are

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS. Wheat. Total to Oreat Britain and the Continent for the week ending Jan. 8, 1867. 1,178 884 83 80 89 1,1 1866 83,346 42,250 8ame time, 1865. 80,616 146,237

HEMP—Manila remains firm, with a fair business at lightly, gold; other kinds are inactive and nominal. HAY—The inquiry has improved, and with limited arrivals prices have improved; sales of 300 bales at \$1 200 \$1 30 for Shipping, at \$1 500 \$24 55 for retail lots.

IRON—The inquiry for Scotch Pig has been only moderate, but prices are without change. American Pig has ruled dull. We quote:

Pig, No. 1 American, \$\Phi\$ tun. \$45 000 \$49 06 Pig, No. 1 Scotch, \$\Phi\$ tun. \$47 000 \$48 00 Bar, Common E. & A., \$\Phi\$ tun. \$12 500 107 50 Bar, Refined E. & A., \$\Phi\$ tun. \$12 500 117 50 Scroll, \$\Phi\$ tun. \$12 500 17 50 Bar, A., \$\Phi\$ tun. \$12 500 17 50 Scroll, \$\Phi\$ tun. \$142 500 \$10 50 Bar, A., \$\Phi\$ tun. \$\ 

LATHS-Eastern are in fair demand; sales of 200,000 at \$3.25.

LIME—Rockland is firm, with a duli business at \$1.70 for Common and \$2.10 for Lump.

LEAD-Pig has been in good demand, and prices are firm; sales of 300 tuns Foreign at \$6.874287 125, and small ote at \$7.25, gold, Sheet and Pipe, 101 2114c, currency.

MOLASSES—There is some little inquiry for all grades, but we hear of no important transactions taking place, by auction to-day, 522 bbls. New-Orleans at \$6.9856, etc. clayed at 40.948c; do. Centrifugal at 38.946c; Porto Elico at 46.956c, and New-Orleans at 65.288c. The stock is estimated at 7,150 hhds. Cuba, 2,250 do. Porto Rico, and 1,100 bbls. New-Orleans at 65.288c.

Orleans.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is dull and nominal at \$6. Spirits Turpentine has ruled steady, with a moderate business; sales of 100 bbls. Common Rosin is lower and nominal; other kinds are firm and in demand.

Linseed, City, in casks....... F gal. \$1 25 251 30 Whale, Bleached Winter 1 20 3 1 25
Sperm, Crude 2 50 7 2 60
Sperm, Winter, Unbleached 2 90 9 2 36
Lard Oil, Fair to Prime 1 15 2 1 25
Lard Oil, No. 1 1 65 3 1 10
Lard Oil, No. 2 77 3 1 00
Red Oil, City Distilled 95 3 1 00
Kerosene (free) 64 2 COMPARATIVE STOCK, JAN. 1.
1866. 1865.
Whale, bbls. 17,150 21,260
Sperm, bbls. 5,860 12,560
OIL CAKE—The market has been fairly active, but at large prices for Western; sales of 270 tuns at \$19 50 2833 50 1a bags, currency.

prices are firm; sales of 9,120 bags at \$2 42 22 29 per 100 25.

PROVISIONS—The demand for Pork for present delivery has been less active, but the inquiry for the future has been fair though at lower prices. The arrivals have not been large, but with large receipts of Hogs and lower prices for them, buyers of Mess Pork have had the advantage and we reduce our quotations slightly. In Prime Mess there has been a fair business doing. To-day the market was very dull and prices lower, but in the absence of any important business, quotations are in a measure mominal. For future delivery there has been something doing at lower prices, but the transactions as a general thing are kept private. We hear of 500 bils. New Western Mess, seller last half of Feb., at \$21; 250 bbis. do. do., buyer Feb., at \$21; a sale has also been made, seller all Feb., at \$29.75, but we are unable to obtain full particulars. The sales, cash and regular, are 1,000 bbls. at \$120.75, but we are unable to obtain full particulars. The sales, cash and regular, are 1,000 bbls. at \$18.95 for Old Mess; \$20.50 for New Western Prime Mess held at \$20, and Thin Mess at \$18.00. Beef is fairly active and steady; sales of 500 bbls. at \$20.75 for Old Plain Mess, \$112515 for Old Extra, and \$17.0221 50 for New do.; \$122315 for Old Extra, and \$17.0221 50 for New do. There Beef is more active and steady; sales of 450 tes. at \$22.250 for Prime Mess, and \$22.2505 for India Mess. Beef Hams are quiet at about \$22.2505 for India Mess. Beef Hams are quiet at about \$22.2505 for India Mess. Beef Hams are quiet at about \$22.2505 for Western. Cut Meats have been freely offered, are lewer, and prices uncertain/sales to-day of 1,000 Pickled Hams in bulk at 13c. Bacon has been in limited demand; the bulk of the Old returned from the other side has been sold at 10c. for Short Ribbed; New Cumberland has sold slowly, at 10216; other kinds are quiet at the West, on private terms. Dressed Hogs have arrived very freely, have declined, have finetuated daily, but close steady at 8.25

AFTERNOON PROVISION MARKET, 50'CLOCK .- Very little APPERSOON PROVISION MARKET, OCCARA OF A GORD IN PORK since 'Change; prices remain nominal at about \$18 957819 for Old Mess, \$19 871 for New do., and \$20 50 for New Western Mess. Lard duli and heavy.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Pork Bord Baron. Butter. Cheese. Lard Tal. bbia tea inna. tuns. tuns. tuns. tuns. tuns. tuns.

City.

TOBACCO—There is a good inquiry for new crep Keotucky, but arrivals are light; sales to-day of 400 hhds Kentucky at \$6 14\frac{1}{2}\$, and 12\text{0} eases Seed Leaf at \$\frac{1}{2}\$: 60.

TIN—The market has ruled firm for Pig, and holder demand an advance; business, however, has been only to a moderate extent. In plates a fair demand prevails at firm prices. We quote:

Banca.

gold, \$\Psi\$: \$-24 \cdots -24\frac{1}{2}\$.